

Eastern European Jews did in an earlier wave of immigration.

"As it turns out, the enclave may not be a springboard," Perez said, "but a cushy net that means you don't have to depend exclusively on education for a job. It may be that Cubans are right, and will do better going to work at an uncle's factory in Hialeah. We're not certain how it will translate economically."

The survey also found some intriguing changes in the way the children of immigrants identified themselves, possibly reflecting their altered relationship to the rest of American society or perhaps just adolescent rebelliousness.

When the youths were first interviewed, more than half labeled themselves as hyphenated Americans or as plain Americans. That sounded like old-fashioned assimilation and it might have been expected that, three years later, even more of the youths would have chosen an American identity.

But the results of the second interview, conducted in the months after California's passage of Proposition 187, the initiative that called for restricting social and educational benefits to illegal immigrants, turned those expectations on their head.

Only a third of the youths in Southern California picked an American identity the second time around, while almost half identified themselves by their national identity, especially youths of Mexican and Filipino descent, who belong to the two largest immigrant groups in the United States.

The researchers interpreted the change as part of a backlash among these youth against what they perceived as immigrant bashing that surfaced in the campaign for Proposition 187.

In South Florida the pattern was different, but equally striking. The proportion identifying themselves by some kind of American label dropped to about a third, while those who chose ethnic identities such as Hispanic or black doubled to 38 percent, mainly among Latin Americans and Jamaicans.

The more militant, nationalistic identities assumed by Mexicans and Filipinos in California, and the minority-groups identities chosen in Florida, reflected the youths' rising awareness "of the ethnic and racial categories in which they were persistently classified by mainstream society," Rumbaut wrote.

In one of the more troubling findings of the study, the young people who identified themselves by ethnic identities like Chicano or Latino in junior high had lower grades and somewhat higher dropout rates than the other children studied. This finding lends support to analysts who have suggested that children of immigrants who come to identify with American minorities may take on "oppositional" identities and see doing well in school as "acting white."

REPORT CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 114

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of September 24, 1997, concerning the national emergency with respect to

Angola that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"), invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution ("UNSCR") 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibited the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibited such sale or supply to UNITA. United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 *Fed. Reg.* 64904) to implement the imposition of sanctions against UNITA. The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, relating to transportation to Angola or UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has designated the following points of entry as

points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: *Airports:* Luanda and Katumbela, Benguela Province; *Ports:* Luanda and Lobito, Benguela Province; and Namibe, Namibe Province; and *Entry Points:* Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. On August 28, 1997, the United Nations Security Council adopted UNSCR 1127, expressing its grave concern at the serious difficulties in the peace process, demanding that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA comply fully and completely with those obligations, and imposing additional sanctions against UNITA. Subsequently, the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1130 postponing the effective date of measures specified by UNSCR 1127 until 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 30, 1997, at which time they went into effect.

On December 12, 1997, I issued Executive Order 13069 to implement in the United States the provisions of UNSCRs 1127 and 1130 (62 *Fed. Reg.* 65989, December 16, 1997). Executive Order 13069 prohibits (a) the sale, supply, or making available in any form, by United States persons or from the United States or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any aircraft or aircraft components, regardless of origin; (i) to UNITA; (ii) to the territory of Angola other than through a specified point of entry; (b) the insurance, engineering, or servicing by United States persons or from the United States of any aircraft owned or controlled by UNITA; (c) the granting of permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly the United States if the aircraft, as part of the same flight or as a continuation of that flight, is destined to land in or has taken off from a place in the territory of Angola other than a specified point of entry; (d) the provision or making available by United States persons or from the United States of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision, renewal, or making available of direct insurance with respect to (i) any aircraft registered in Angola other than those specified by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, and other appropriate agencies; (ii) any aircraft that entered the territory of Angola other than through a specified point of entry; (e) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order. Specific licenses may be issued on a case-by-case basis

authorizing, as appropriate, medical emergency flights or flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine, or supplies for essential humanitarian needs. Executive Order 13069 became effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 15, 1997.

There have been no amendments to the Regulations since my report of September 24, 1997.

3. On December 31, 1997, OFAC issued an order to the Center for Democracy in Angola ("CEDA" or "CDA") to immediately close its offices in the United States as required by Executive Order 13069. The CEDA responded that it had closed its only U.S. office, located in Washington, D.C., in compliance with Executive Order 13069.

The OFAC has worked closely with the U.S. financial and exporting communities to assure a heightened awareness of the sanctions against UNITA—through the dissemination of publications, seminars, and a variety of media, including via the Internet, Fax-on-Demand, special fliers, and computer bulletin board information initiated by OFAC and posted through the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Government Printing Office. There have been no license applications under the program since my last report.

4. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 26, 1997, through March 25, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to UNITA are about \$80,000, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and the Department of State (particularly the Office of Southern African Affairs).

I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 23, 1998.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 115

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 504(h) of Public Law 98-164, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4413(i)), I transmit herewith the 14th Annual Report of the National Endowment for Democracy, which covers fiscal year 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 23, 1998.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-4121. A communication from the Program Manager of Pentagon Renovation, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to cost estimates; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-4122. A communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of all expenditures from April 1 through September 30, 1997; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-4123. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Gulf War veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4124. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement (Acquisition and Technology), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to restructuring costs received on February 12, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4125. A communication from the Office of Acquisition and Technology, Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Restructuring Cost Associated With Business Combinations"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4126. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement (Acquisition and Technology), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of thirty-one rules received on February 25, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4127. A communication from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to federally funded research and development centers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4128. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice relative to the Defense Manpower Requirements Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4129. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of commercial activities for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4130. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement (Acquisition and Technology), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on March 11, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4131. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals dated March 1, 1998; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to the Committee on Finance, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-4132. A communication from the Vice Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of 60 recommendations for legislative action; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-4133. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on direct spending or receipts legislations within seven days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-4134. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on March 12, 1998; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-4135. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on February 25, 1998; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-4136. A communication from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the initiation of a multi-function cost comparison; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4137. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Servicemembers' and Veterans' Group Life Insurance Accelerated Death Benefits Act"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4138. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to veterans, Reservists, and National Guard members; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4139. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of three rules; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-4140. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4141. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the report of the texts of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4142. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a Presidential Determination relative to Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4143. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Chinasat-8 satellite program; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4144. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of thirty-nine rules received on March 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4145. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Economic Support Funds; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4146. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the annual performance plan for fiscal year 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4147. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs),